













THE HOUSEHOLD SOAP MAKING. - Mr. W. Menzies gives in "The Household Soap Making" the following practical recipe for making soap without boiling: Take exactly ten pounds of double refined 98 per cent. caustic soda powder (Greenback), put it in an iron or earthenware tub, and add to it one gallon of water. Stir it with a stick until it is dissolved. Then add immediately and become quite hot, let it stand until the lye has become cold. Weigh out and place in any convenient vessel for mixing exactly seventy-five pounds of clean grease, tallow, or oil (not mineral oil). If grease or tallow be used, melt it slowly over the fire until it is liquid and just warm - say temperature not over 100° F. If oil be used no heating is required. Pour the lye slowly into the melted grease or oil in a small stream continuously, at the same time stirring with a flat wooden stick, stirring until all the lye is mixed. Grease is thoroughly combined and in appearance like honey. Do not stir too long or the mixture will separate itself again. The time required varies somewhat with the weather and the kind of tallow, grease, or oil used; from fifteen to twenty minutes will be enough. When the mixing is completed, pour off the liquid soap into any old square box for a mold sufficiently large to hold it, previously dampening the sides with water so as to prevent the soap sticking. Wrap up the box well with old blankets, or better still, put it in a warm place until the next day, when the soap will contain a block of 180 pounds of soap, which can be cut up with a wire. Remember the chief points in the above directions, which must be exactly followed. The lye must be allowed to cool. If melted tallow or grease be used it must not be more than warm. The exact weights of double refined 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda and tallow or oil must be taken; also the lye must be stirred into the grease, not grease or oil added to the lye. If the grease or tallow used be not clean, or contains salt, it must be "rendered," or purified, previous to use, that is, to say, boiled with water and allowed to become hard again to throw out the impurities. Any soap present will spoil the whole operation entirely, but discolored or rancid grease or tallow is just as good as fresh for soap-making purposes.

If the soap turn out streaky and uneven it has not been thoroughly mixed. If very sharp to the taste, too much soda has been taken. If soft, mild, and greasy, too little soda has been used. In either case it must now be thrown into a pan, and brought to a boil with a little more water. In the first case boiling is all that is necessary; in the other instances a very little oil or a very little more of the doubly-refined powdered caustic soda must be added to the soap. These things will never happen, however if the directions are exactly followed, and after the soap has been made several times with the experience thus gained, the process is extremely easy, and the result will be always a good batch of soap. Beef tallow makes the hardest soap, mutton fat a rather softer soap, of oils, cotton seed is the cheapest and best, but the soap is much softer, lathering very freely indeed. Ordinary household fat or dripping will make a nice soap, and in many places can be obtained at a trifling cost, and in exchange for goods sold. Such grease, however, must be carefully examined for salt, which it is apt to contain. It will be evident that any smaller quantity of soap can be made at a time, according to the above directions, by taking the ingredients in exact proportion. It is not advisable to make more than double the quantity prescribed, as it is difficult to work more by hand.

BICARBONATE OF SODA IN TOOTHACHE. - Dr. Buckworth contributes a short memorandum on this subject. He was called on to treat a case of very severe toothache and tried various ordinary remedies, including chloroform and carbolic acid, without any benefit to the patient. He then remembered having read that the pain might be relieved by holding in the mouth a solution of bicarbonate of soda. He at once gave the patient half a drachm in an ounce of water, and the pain subsided. It will be evident that any smaller quantity of soap can be made at a time, according to the above directions, by taking the ingredients in exact proportion. It is not advisable to make more than double the quantity prescribed, as it is difficult to work more by hand.

RETRAYED BY HIS ORHLD. - A New York dispatch says: The arrest of B. Dele Brant, the sewing machine agent, who was taken into custody at the Erie Railroad depot, in Jersey City, on Friday night, on a charge of embezzlement, was accomplished in a singular manner. Bryant was for years manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Company's branch office in Albany. He had the implicit confidence of the company. He had a family, and was reported to be of sober and steady habits. Some time ago he became acquainted with Albany "sporting" men, and under their influence he began to drink. He was a short time in the city, and in a short time he had embezzled \$20,000 of the company's funds, and being unable to replace it, he fled to New York without giving any hint of his destination, even to his wife. His prolonged absence excited suspicion, and the company ordered an investigation of his books, which resulted in the discovery of his defalcation. Detective Dryer of Albany was intrusted with the case. Feeling assured that Bryant would sooner or later communicate with his wife he watched her continually. At the end of several weeks Mrs. Bryant came to this city, and her daughters and remained here in lodging for a week, all the time bemoaning by the detective. On Friday evening she and her two children went to Jersey City by the Pavonia ferry. The detective was a passenger on the same boat. Mrs. Bryant took her children to the waiting room of the Erie Railroad depot and sat down. A few minutes later a man walked into the waiting room and commenced to pace up and down. As he turned Mrs. Bryant recognized him, and she called out to him. He turned and said, "Oh, mamma, there's papa!" "Hush, child! For God's sake, hush!" exclaimed the distressed mother, at the same time trying to restrain the little girl, who was endeavoring to break away. Her efforts were fruitless. The child broke from her grasp and, running over to the man, joyfully exclaimed, "Papa! papa! here's mamma!" The man pretended not to recognize the little girl, but she was persistent. Detective Dryer stepped in and putting his hand on the man's shoulder, said, "I want you, Bryant." Bryant acknowledged his identity, and he was taken to the Second Precinct station.

He was arraigned before Police Justice Folabert yesterday morning and made a full confession of his guilt. He also explained that he had purchased tickets for himself and family and intended to settle in Wisconsin, but the child had unwittingly frustrated the scheme. The

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